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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The situation in Alexandria is rather quieter; several of the Powers have sent war vessels to Alexandria; it is reported that the Powers have given the Porte forty-eight hours in which to decide whether or not to take part in the conference. === The Repression bill was further considered in Parliament yesterday. ==== The expedition in search of Leigh Smith will start next week. The Allan line steamer Canadian ran on shoals near Halifax Thursday, but suffered little or no damage.

Congress .- In the Senate yesterday, the Bank Charter Extension bill was further considered. In the House, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was discussed.

DOMESTIC.-The President yesterday appointed the Utah Commissioners. \_\_\_\_ It is reported that further indictments will soon be found against General Brady. = Paul Tulane, of Princeton, has given property valued at \$2,000,000 to the City of New-Orleans for educational purposes, The President has completed the nominations for the Tariff Commission. = In a railroad accident at Bedford, Ind., one person was killed and eight injured. === Class-day exercises were held at Brown University, in Providence.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Emigration Commisgioners decided yesterday to close Castle Garden at once. === The Anti-Monopoly meeting at the Cooper Union was very disorderly. ==== There were no new developments in the Gutermuth case, === The commencement of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute was held. ==== Mr. Ramsear was released, === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.60 reason that at least the amount of the tax will which would place the greater part of the cents. == Stocks were irregularly active and at any time be paid for the whiskey on hand, for banks in no better position than they hold sed feverish at about the best prices

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear and partly cloudy weather, slight changes in temperature, and slight chances of occasional showers late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 86°; lowest, 69°; av srage, 76°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

second of Mr. Justin McCarthy's letters to THE TRIBUNE. It will treat of the doings of the Irish party in the Commons under Mr. Parnell, and rehearse the legislation that occupied the first two sessions of Parliament when controlled by the Liberals after 1880.

True to party traditions, the Democratic Senators have begun to do their part in bankbaiting. They voted yesterday against the proviso which the Senate committee had in-Berted in the House bill to extend the charters of the National banks, to exempt these corporations from the operation of attachments and injunctions issued by State courts. The clause was rejected by a vote of 27 to 24. The existing law gives the Federal courts sole jurisdiction in regard to these banks; the House inserted a clause giving the State courts jurisdiction. The Senate committee properly favored the proviso in view of the control over the banks exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency. Any measure, however, that can possibly cause annoyance to National banks is sure of Democratic favor.

The attitude of the foreign steamship lines on the immigration question is not praiseworthy. They make a great deal of money on this steerage passenger traffic, and being foreign corporations they pay comparatively little to the city, State or nation. Still they expect us to tax ourselves heavily for their benefit. Whatever advantage there is affoat they absorb. When the law taxing them a moderate sum for each immigrant landed was declared unconstitutional, portation and the Anti-Monopoly League. they did not reduce their fares by that amount. Since then they have been putting this pleasant profit in their pockets, and have become so much attached to it that some of them cannot readily make up their minds to part with 50 cents of it. Two companies, however, have decided to pay the charges, and Castle Garden and the institutions on Ward's Island are of so much convenience and value to them that doubtless the other lines will soon agree to bear their share of the expense necessary to keep them going,

The same interruptions are met with in the Malley trial that are usual in jury causes when they last a long time. Sickness and death are almost sure to affect some juror and bring about an adjournment. When the State finished its case several weeks ago, public opinion was that the accused persons had certainly not been proved guilty of murder. Wonder was expressed that their counsel did not at that time allow the case to go to the jury. That this was the opinion of some whole, that it should become a law. If it be held, and rolling up his eyes, exclaims:

of the lawyers engaged in the trial is shown by the withdrawal from the defence of Mr. Cassidy. He had wanted the case submitted to the jury immediately when the State rested, but his colleagues did not agree with him. He does not think now that he can afford to waste any more time in the matter. The danger point for James Malley is passed. Judging from the drift of the testimony offered recently in behalf of the prisoners, it seems to be the desire of their friends to prove that they not only did not murder Jennie Cramer, but that they entered into no conspiracy to effeether ruin. This is not the main issue in the case, but it is an important one.

Yesterday was Mr. Stranahan's last day in the office of the Brooklyn Park Board, of which he has been the president ever since its organization, twenty-two years ago. Not only has "the Magician"-as he is popularly known -been the head of the Board; he has practically been the Board itself. His influence has not able to judge, is circulating in the State been paramount in all the work of the Department. Prospect Park and the Ocean Parkway to Coney Island will long be remembered as illustrations of his judgment and executive ability. Mr. Stranahan's position is quite anomalous in Brooklyn politics. A member of the minority party, he has retained his position as Park Commissioner through many administrations; of the situation is felt on all sides, as a second he has never been what is called a working politician, and he has not had a personal fol- in various parts of the State, which we publowing. In fact, he may be said not to have lish this morning, shows. The writers unite in been in politics at all, if by politics we mean saying that unless an agreement of some kind conventions, caucuses, county committees and the like. Whether Mayor Low, whose judg- | Nearly all of them, it will be seen, look upon ment does not seem to have been at fault thus far in his administration, has done wisely to depose "the Magician," time will show. The new Commissioners will take up work that is well advanced and will have little to do in the way of organization, in which Mr. Stranahan displayed perhaps his greatest efficiency.

### DISTILLERS DEFEATED.

The Senate has done well in killing the great job of the whiskey distillers. There is no occasion for imputing any unworthy motives to Mr. Kelley, or other gentlemen who for ored the bill in the House, for it is evident that, in natural confidence that the interests of the Government would be faithfully and effectually guarded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, they may have acted upon his recommendation. Nevertheless the fact remains that the opinions expressed with much earnestjudged more worthy of confidence by a strong majority in the Senate. A large share of the credit for this decision is due to Secretary Windom, whose experience as Secretary of the Treasury enabled him to command the attento have made the passage of the bill impossible. The Government has escaped an enormous possible loss, which the distillers and others had well-nigh attained the power to inflict upon the Treasury at their pleasure.

At the same time, it is well that the attention of the Treasury has been called to the character of the security given for a considerable part of the \$70,000,000 of taxes now unpaid. The sufficiency of men who are held on many different bonds should be thoroughly investigated, and that task, it is stated, the Department has already undertaken. In contemplation of the law, the whiskey itself ought to be a sufficient security, because it was never anticquantity of spirits exceeding a whole year's per cents now uncalled, and these would be probability of loss. It is a palpable fallacy to holders to lose their bonds. For this change, it is widely known that a powerful combination exists to secure a repeal or a large reduction of the tax, that it has the aid of nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, and that it is quite willing to promise most potent political assistance to Republican aspirants for office. Not a few Republicans, too, are quoted as believing that a tax of 60 cents would be more advantageous to the Government than the present tax. Under these circumstances. men who believe that a reduction to 60 cents or less is probable would hardly be anxious to To-morrow morning we shall publish the buy large quantities of the stuff at 90 cents, inasmuch as it is now selling at only 26 cents more than the tax.

The truth is that the latest change of the law. which permitted spirits to be kept in bond three years instead of one year, was decidedly against the interests of the Government. It encouraged and caused a dangerous over-production, from which the market must now suffer for a long time. The enormous accumulation of unsold stocks of this article, petroleum, cotton prints, and some other products, is one of the principal causes of the existing depression in business, and the bill which the Senate has wisely defeated would only have made that evil much greater.

## A RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Governor Cornell yesterday signed the bill creating a State Board of Railroad Commissioners. No measure of the last legislative session engrossed more time or called out a greater volume of conflicting views. And yet it is scarcely too much to say that of all the various shapes in which the bill was presented that in which it finally passed both Houses was the one most open to criticism.

The law which now goes upon the statute three in number, shall be appointed by the Governor to be elected this fall. and that one shall be taken from the Republican party, another from the Democratic party, and the third shall be appointed on the recommendation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Trans-It thus appears that the appointing power for this important purpose is in two parts, two-thirds of it being lodged in the coming Executive, and the rest in three organizations no one of which is responsible to the people, while one of them is but another name for a politico-oleo-

margarine metropolitan grocery house. Level-headed men do not believe that a Railroad Commission up to the requirements of the hour is to be obtained by any such method, and they see nothing but pitiful partisanship in the provision taking the appointment of the Commission out of the hands of the present Governor, where it naturally belongs. The bill, in its main provisions, follows the bill reported by the Hepburn Committee, but be determined from its operation. The question of its constitutionality is likely to be seriously raised-a fact which was established on Tuesday last at the hearing before the Governor. It is well enough, however, on the

turns out to be unconstitutional the next Legislature can readily apply the necessary remedies or pass a new and better bill.

HOPE OF UNION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican situation in Pennsylvania grows in interest daily. The tide appears to be setting strongly against Cameron and his methods, for not a day passes without developing some fresh disaster to him and his luckless ticket. Chairman Lear's letter repudiating the call for a second edition of the machine Convention has been followed by a similar and equally damaging one from Mr. Marshall, to pass without protest. the only candidate on the Cameron ticket whose nomination was spontaneous. Delegates from many counties have declared their intention not to attend the second Convention, and others say they will go, but only for the purpose of urging those present to unite in favor of a new Convention and a new ticket. A rumor, whether well founded or not we are that the President has advised Senator Cameron to submit to a new Convention made up of delegates chosen by the whole party.

We have repeatedly expressed our hope that an amicable agreement of some kind might be reached, and this hope is encouraged by a growing sentiment in favor of such a step among the masses of the party. The gravity instalment of letters from earnest Republicans is reached, the party must suffer defeat. Cameron and his boss system as the chief cause of all the trouble. It is evident that there can be no peace which does not include his downfall. We believe that the party is enough stronger than he is to overthrow him and save itself at the same time.

THE BANKING PROBLEM. It is unfortunate that the Senate is called to act upon the Bank Charters bill, with proposed amendments, before the House has taken any action on the proposed repeal of taxes. On many accounts, the delay of the House in acting upon the question of taxation is to be regretted, but it is especially embarrassing, because, in the hope that taxes will be reduced, some Senators may be led to support provisions which, in the absence of any reduction of taxes, will probably cause the surrender of their circulation by many banks. At it stands, ness and ability by Secretary Folger have been | the bill now in the Senate can be safely supported only on the theory that a material contraction of circulation is desirable, or that such a contraction would not result from the legislation proposed, even it there should be no modification of taxation. This theory, we betion of the Senate, and whose energetic and lieve, the Senate ought not to adopt. It can thorough investigation of the business ought hardly be that a majority in that body will vote intentionally for a contraction of the circulation, and it would be a mistake to assume that there is no danger of contraction from the measure pending, if adopted without

Senators Sherman and Allison have proposed amendments, which are designed in some measare to guard against dangers that the passage of the House bill involves. By attaching a provision for the issue of three per cent bonds, which are not to be redeemable until all the outstanding three and a half per cents have been retired, Mr. Sherman seeks to make a basis for bank circulation which will last a little longer than the three and a half per cents now ipated by the law-makers that the Government | held | by the banks. But there are only would be compelled to carry, tax unpaid, a about \$450,000,000 of the three and a half consumption. Should the Government now redeemed, at the present rate of retirement, in be compelled, by any conspiracy of dealers or about three years. Mr. Sherman's plan would by disasters in the markets, to look to sales of | not lessen in the slightest degree the rapidity spirits now held for the collection of taxes due, of retirement, but would only give the it is evident that sales could only be ef- banks the advantage which most of them fected slowly, with difficulty, and with strong have now of being among the last now, inasmuch as they hold a large proportion of the earliest extended five per cents, the banks would have to surrender half of one per cent interest. Some would assent, acting quickly. Others, having early bonds of the ssue now outstanding, would wait a little, and then, when they find that half of the new bonds have been taken, so that they would be liable to lose either the old or the new within about two years, would be quite apt to decide upon a surrender of circulation. The plan of Mr. Sherman does not appear to escape any difficulty or danger, after all. It merely transfers the trouble from one set of

men to another. Senator Allison proposes to revive the issue of gold certificates on deposit of gold, which shall be held for their redemption. This is a reasonable and proper provision, and will serve the public convenience, but it does not appear. that the banks will in any way be helped thereby. Gold certificates can be issued instead of bank notes, if the contraction should become severe, but there is nothing in this provision to prevent a complete collapse of the banking system. The fact is that Congress has the cart before the horse. It is exceedingly important, first of all, to make such provision that a general surrender of circulation by the National banks shall be prevented. None of the amendments in the Senate will prevent that, without action which the House has not yet shown a willingness to take on the bill to reduce taxation.

## A SHOCKING REVELATION.

We quote in another column some very remarkable utterances from the Bourbon Democrats of South Carolina. A correspondent, who signs himself "F igefield," and whose letter is books provides that the Commissioners, printed conspicuously and in large type in the leading Bourbon organ of the State, abuses roundly the Democratic Legislature for passing a Registration law which says that the ballots for Congressmen shall be cast in a separate box. The provision he denounces as "folly, cowardice and treason to the Democratic party." And why ? Because it stands in the way of an honest vote ? Oh, no. Because it stands in the way of fraud. He says the "most ignorant voter would have no trouble" in finding the Congressional box and getting his ticket into it, where it would have to be counted, and the dreadful result would be that the Democrats would lose nearly every Congressional district in the State,

He dwells upon this appalling prospect with a frankness of expression simply astounding. "In no event," he declares, "should South Carolina abandon more than one district to the negroes." But unless there is something done about this "disgraceful" law, they are likely to get a good many more than that, for he notices that 'every negro in South Carolina is registering." animated undoubtedly by the fiendish purpose of getting his ticket into the right box, and whether it is adequate or not can only having it counted. This virtuous and indignant Bourbon has a pious hope that this great danger may be averted. He says the only remedy is to have the Legislature correct the bill by abolishing the separate box. He recalls the fact that a special session is about to

"It would seem as if a merciful Providence "had imposed the extra session to save the "State from a foul stigma."

The letter which contains this astonishing compound of immorality and blasphemy is called by the leading Democratic newspaper of the State "strong and straightforward," and attention is called to the "importance and urgency of the views" which the correspondent submits. Comment would be superfluous upon a revelation like this. The public conscience of South Carolina is not merely sleeping, it is dead, if it allows discussions of such character

STUDYING FOR THE BAR. D. W. B. writes that he means to study law, and that professional friends in Pennsylvania advise his studying in that State on account of her adherence to "common law," while New-Yorkers recommend New-York. He asks "cosmopolitan advice" from THE TRIBUNE. No doubt several hundreds of young men completing college courses this summer are weighing like questions. Law-unlike divinity, medicine and engineering-is largely local; and the choice of a place of study is gravely important.

We judge that one whose purpose is fixed to settle and practice in Pennsylvania should by all means study in that State. More than other States, Pennsylvania has a jurisprudence of her own. Its foundations were laid deep and strong in the very birth-time of the Republic; she has clung to her traditions; through all recent years she has had indigenous statutes and decisions which her jurists have deemed adequate for general wants and more satisfactory than ideas of foreign growth; she has taken little note of the experiments and innovations made in States around her; and the result is a system of law needing special study. A young man very well equipped for commencing practice elsewhere would find, on entering Pennsylvania, that he had much to learn and not a little to unlearn before he could safely begin. One, however, whose plan of residence is un-

formed-who will settle, he does not know wherewill find in New-York State, probably in New-York City, the best opportunities of study. The State has been the seed bed and nursery of the chief reforms in modern American law. Her code of procedure has been adopted in its principles and substance in fully half of the States Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Califorma, Oregon, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Colorado and Connecticut) and in nearly all the Territories. Her newly enacted Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code bid fair to exercise like influence over criminal legislation in the newer States. The decisions of her courts of last resort, on questions of personal rights, real property contracts and commercial law, rank high as authority in other States, and are eagerly studied, especially in those which have not yet a large body of reports home-grown. The chances are strong that a lawyer wandering Westward who should ask, wherever he might be, " Which of the other States has most influenced and moulded the law of this I' would be told, "New-York." New-York is the natural and proper place in which to study those ideas and ethods which she has so widely disseminated. Notonic so: but a diploma and letters of recommendation which attest that a graduate has faithfully and thoroughly studied in New-York, have a prestige and value wherever the influence of the

It ought to be known by all who are pondering this general question that the Court of Appeals have very lately revised the rules governing admission to the bar. They have abolished the distinction-always disagreeable to students-between attorneys and counsellors; and three years' study now entitles one to examination for admission to both grades at once. An allowance of one year is made to graduates of college; and an examination in common school branches is prescribed for those who have not taken a college course. Any student attending a law school, as provided by the rules, who, during the vacations of such school, not exceeding three months in a year, studies in the office of an attorney, may count such vacation-time as part of his clerkship. These are the changes; the studies required and the division of time between law school and office remain as under the previous

Late English papers contain the report for 1881 of the National Life-boat Institution, which, as our readers know, is a charitable association supported by voluntary offerings, whose object is to furnish life-saving stations and appliances and to reward [ the last century, and where Mr. Parnell never stays A comparison of the relative work done by this voluntary association and our own paid Life-Saving service in the same time is useful and suggestive. The coasts to be guarded do not differ much in extent; that of Great Britain is, however, the larger. In 1881 the British institution had been in operation fifty-eight years, during which time it had expended on life-boat stations and other means for saving life upward of \$2,850,000, besides \$351,000 and 943 gold and silver medals given as rewards for saving life. The number of lives saved in these fifty-eight years is 28,724, averaging 495 each year. Our own service since its organization has been in operation ten years, during which time the number of lives saved has been 11,880, averaging 1,188 each year, more than double the number rescued by the rolunteer craws. It should be remembered, too, that the American report is that of only the lifesaving crews, while the British includes every life saved from drowning by the individual effort of any person whatsoever in the United Kingdom. The expenditures of the English association average \$244,193 a year. During the year 1881, 500 lives were saved in England by voluntary effort, for which this association gave rewards in money or medals. During the same year 1,854 lives in peril of drowning were rescued by our paid crews; no record is kept of voluntary acts of heroism on any river, lake, or on the high seas. These figures, more than any argument, prove the superiority of thoroughly drilled, skilled corps of men to the random though well-meant attempts of undisciplined individuals.

The wheat harvest is going on well and all indications point to far the largest yield ever gathered. The cutting of the grain advances Northward at the average rate of eleven miles per day. The first wheat was harvested in Southern Texas the first week in May. In Manitoba the cutting will begin the last half of September-of wheat that was sown after the Texas crop was reaped.

### PERSONAL.

A brother of Wilbur F. Storey, of The Chicago Times, is paster of a Methodist church at Chester,

The New-Orleans Times-Democrat states that Major E. A. Burke, who was wounded in a duel a few days ago, is rapidly recovering, and will be able to resume his duties in a short time. In a few weeks John Bright, the eminent English

statesman, will have represented the borough of Birmingham in Parliament for twenty-five years. The English Liberals propose to mark the event by an appropriate celebration. The Rev. Dr. William R. Williams, pastor of the Amity Baptist Church, in West Fifty-fourth-st., has

preached in this city nearly fifty years, and arrangements are being made to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary, which will occur this sum-Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is to deliver the address at the Daniel Webster centennial celebration at Hanover, N. H., on the 28th of this mouth. Dur-

ing his stay in Hanover he will be the guest of Hiram Hitchcock, of this city, who has a handsome residence there. Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry, a grandson of the hero of Lake Erie, has just been appointed agent of the Middlesex Mills at Lowell, Mass. He has been superintendent of the manufacturing interests of that corporation for the past eight years and is said to give promise of a brilliant business

The Rev. Samuel Longfellow, the brother of the poet, has lately sent in his resignation as pastor of the Unitarian Church of Germantown, Penn., to the great regret of the people, who have learned to es-

teem him highly. He has taken this step in order that he may, at the request of the family, devote himself to writing the biography of his brother.

John B. Alley and ex-Collector Beard, of Boston, are largely interested in the new Postal Telegraph Company of this city, a notice of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago. This company proposes to transmit ordinary business letters by very low rates. The messages will be sent by the harmonic system of telegraphy, which allows the transmission of several messages at once.

W. J. Orsman of London, Supervisor of the East Central Post Office (which includes "the City or principal business portion of London), is on a visit to this country, and has devoted some time to an inspection of the New-York Post Office, where he has been furnished by Postmaster Pearson with every facility for that purpose. He expresses him-self as greatly pleased with the manner in which the business of the office is conducted.

In accordance with his custom for many years, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby will take his vacation in July, spending the month among the Catskills. His wife and daughters are travelling in Spain and Italy this summer. Soon after he left college it was thought that Dr. Crosby would die from consumption, but he worked on a farm in Dutchess County for two or three years, where he acquired his present full, deep tone, recovering entirely from his consumption. his consumptive attack.

A statue of Olivier de Serres, who in the sixteenth century introduced the silk industry into France, was recently unveiled at Aubenas, in the Department of the Ardeche. He is represented standing, with a ploughshare at his feet, and at his side a mulberry tree with tufted foliage, upon which sik-worms are feeding. In the right hand he holds a copy of his famous work on sik harvesting, while the left hand points to it. The motto is: "Votre fortune la voila."

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and acting Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York, will sail for Europe next Wednesday, and therefore will not preside at the Commencement exercises of the University, which will be held in the Union Square Theatre on Thursday morning. It is understood that there will be no baccalaureate sermon this year before the Senior Class, which has twenty members.

Vennor, the alleged weather prophet, has stated the grounds of his predictions to be as follows: First, on the principle of recurring periods in the weather at irregular but ascertainable intervals; second, from a close study of charts of the winters for past seasons, embracing a period of fifty years; third, from upward of eighteen years out-of-door and camp life, and original observations of the habits of birds and animals; fourth, from impres-sions intuitively formed and not describable. Mr. Vennor's biography was once written, and headed "Great is Humbug."

The Rev. Patrick F. Healy, S. J., late president of Georgetown College, in Georgetown, D. C., who was obliged to relinquish that position a few mouths ago on account of ill-health, and who has since been in so critical a condition that his life was despaired of, is gradually becoming convalescent, and it is now thought that he will in time entirely recover. During his illness he has been staying with his brother, the Right Rev. James A. Healy, D. D., Bishop of Portland, Maine, at the episcopal resi-Bishop of Portland, Maine, at the episcopal residence in that city, where he has been kept in the perfect quiet and seclusion which were prescribed by his physicians as the only means of saving his life. The latest reports from him say that he is able occasionally to ride out on pleasant days. His death would be a serious loss to the Jesuit Order, of which he has long been a distinguished member, as well as to the entire Catholic community in this country. John Guy Vassar, nephew of the founder of Vas

sar College and himself a liberal benefactor of that nstitution, was a prominent visitor at the comnencement exercises there on Wednesday, and a rumor arose that he had offered to give the college \$50,000 for a specific purpose, provided an equal amount could be raised from other sources. Vassar was associated with his brother, Matthew Vassar, in building at Poughkeepsie a Home for Aged Men, at a cost of \$75,000, and also in the pro-Aged Mon, at a cost of \$75,000, and also in the pro-jected Vassar Brothers' Hospital, which will probably cost \$300,000. He has also just com-pleted plans for a building, to cost \$30,000, to be erected as a monument to his brother's memory, and to be known as the Vassar Brothers' Institute. It will be the headquarters of an organization of some thirty gentlemen of Poughkeepsie who are interested in literary and scientific matters.

It now appears that Mr. Parnell not only belongs to the execrated class of landlords, but that just now he is a financially embarrassed landlord. London letter in The Liverpool Mercury says: " Mr Parnell's estate of Avondale is at this moment the subject of an action for £30, interest on a mortgage for £10,000. Avondale House is an old and old fashioned mansion in County Wicklow, where nothing new seems to come; where the books are all of When he took to politics he d serted his family seat. The estate is not very ex-tensive, but it has lovely views, for it is right amid the Wicklow Mountains, and looks over forest, river and dale. It is this estate which is jeopard-ized by the order of the Irish Exchequer Court, but the only interesting revelation made is that Mr. Parnell is himself what is called a heavily burdened landlord." landlord.'

Hallfax, N. S., June 16 .- Sir Charles Tupper has been confined to his room at Amherst by illness since last Saturday.

### GENERAL NOTES.

The Chinese residents of San Francisco are valuable customers of the Spring Valley Water Com pany. Nearly 500 of them pay water rates, amounting last year in the aggregate to \$45,567 18. must represent a vast amount of "washee-wa washee-washee

It is well once more to warn people carrying ighted cigars to keep themselves, or at least their cigars, out of the reach of toy balloons. Not long ago an Engshman's burning hair and whiskers produced an unexpected and uncomfortable halo round his head, and only the other day an Illinois farmer wandering through the streets of St. Louis found himself as unpleasantly con spicuous. An Italian vender having pulled in a string of ine balloons in order that the farmer might examine them more closely, the latter instantly exploded them all by inadvertently touching one of them with his clear, to the great detriment of beard, hair, eyebrows and

The Bacchante, on which the royal Princes have been cruising around the world, seems to have a bad reputation among the seamen, savoring of the old what they considered the utterly unfair orders of their captain and commander, and The Army and Navy Gazette says there is no doubt but that they were ab solutely driven into insubordination. The captain, Lord Charles Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the commander, are reported to have been severely re-buked by Lord Clanwilliam, the admiral, who told them, "the misconduct of the men was due very largely to your injudicious conduct." The Admiralty have em-phasized this view by a remission of much of the men's The men who drill oil wells become wonder-

fully expert at their work; or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that only those who are very expert can got work. A correspondent who has watched the process thus describes a driller's skill : " He has spent year earning his trade, and learns something new with each well he drills. He knows the stratification of the earth nore minutely than any geological books teach, and he can tell how near the bit is to the oil bearing sand by he little particles that eling to it when he takes it ou or by the few grains of gravel washed out of the bailings. With his hand upon the cable he marks its quivering as delicately as a physician with his finger on a patient's pulse, and by the faint variation of the treme nderstands what the bit is doing, sometimes almost half a mile down the narrow hole. The style of differ ent drillers varies as does the handwriting of different men, or as the touch of players upon the piano. They now each other's peculiarities, and an experienced friller can frequently tell who is in a derrick without eeing him if he is allowed to watch the work awnile, or, hat is more important in these days of mysteries, he knows the driller he can guess the depth of the ell within a hundred feet if he gets his eyes on the out-de machinery for a short time." In conversation with a reporter of The

Elmira Daily Advertiser a few days ago, Governor Sherman, of Iowa, made the following extraordinary statement: "I saw President Garfield a day or two ago in Ceveland. You need not look astonished—I really saw him—not his spirit, but his own form and features. 1 had visited his tomb to do homage to the spot where th martyr-President was sleeping. The watchman in charge, on learning whence I came and who I was, asked me if I would like to see the President. I was as greatly surprised as you can be. He simply showed me he was in carnest, invited me into the tomb, unscrewed and re-moved the lid from that sacred casket, and there lay General Garfield before me-just as he looked the day of his funeral-us if in a weary, unrefreshing sleep. I was surprised, for, despite the emaciation of those no features. I was at once struck with their likeness to the

General, as I had seen him alive. I presume that years will pass ere the preserving traces of the embalmers work will have been removed from all that is left on earth of Garfield. He was a great man, and it shows in his calm though painshrunken features still," The Clereland Herald has confirmed the accuracy of Governor Sherman's report, and adds that it was Lieutenant Van Vilet, of the 10th United States Infantry, the officer in viiet, of the 10th United States Infantry, the officer in charge of the detail of soldiers guarding the tomb, who encouraged and gratified the Governor's ghastly cursosity. Lieutenant Van Viiet surely has a strange conception of the duty he was ordered to perform. He was stationed at the tomb to protect, not to expose the remains. It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to appoint a guardian of the guard.

### POLITICAL NEWS.

If the Tennessee Democratic State Convention splits on the debt question there is some likelihood of the ow-tax faction and the Greenbackers forming a coalition, The latter have nominated already J. R. Beasley for Governor, but unless he receives some support from dissetisfied Democrats he will make only a small figure in the campaign.

The success of the North Carolina Independent movement depends largely upon its attracting the younger and more progressive voters in the Demo-cratic party. If the assistance of this element can be gained the Bourbons will be beaten. One result of the campaign, it is believed, will be an extinction of the color line in politics in that State.

The Independent Republicans are mapping out their campaign in Pennsylvania in a systematic man-ner. The State will be divided into two sections. The astern section will be under the immediate charge of Chairman McKee, with headquarters at Philadelphia. A vice chairman is to be appointed, who will supervise the western section, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

Before the meeting of the Republican State Convention in Maine, Neal Dow declared that the Pro. hibitionists would support Thomas if he was nominated for Governor, but that they would not support Robie. He now says in an interview that the temperance people are dissatisfied with the nomination of Roble, and will hold a consultation next week to determine what course they shall pursue in the canvass

The formal announcement of Congressman Crapo's candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts meets with a cordial reception from the Republican press of the State. The Boston ranscript pronounces him "the right man" for the office and adds: "He is sound to the core upon all leading questions. His principles make him the ver leading questions. His principles make him the very fittest leader for the Republicans of the leading Civil Service reform State of the Union."

The Greenbackers think that the outlook is ore favorable to them in Pennsylvania than to either of the other parties. With two Republican tickets in the field and with the popular distrust of the Democratic party, they are persuaded that their opportunity has come. Chairman Heath, of the State Executive Comnittee, says that the Greenback ticket will receive sup-ort from both the old parties and that the Democrata-caunot do better than to indorse it and adopt the Green-eack platform.

The nomination of James H. Berry for Governor of Arkansas by the Democrats will probably bring temporary harmony to the party in that State. Under these circumstances it is uncertain whether the Republi-cans will put a State ticket in the field or concentrate all their strength in the Congressional contests. In the Hd and IVth Districts the chances are considered favorable for the election of Republican Representatives. The Democrats, it is believed, will lose many votes on account of the exposure of corruptions and malfcasance of Democratic officials.

The struggle for the Republican nominations to Congress in the Illinois districts is good evidence of the party's vitality and prospects. The contests are, however, good natured and give promise of leaving no bitterness behind to embarrass the campaign. In the new XXth District, where Congressman John R. Thomas resides, the fight for delegates to the nominating conven-tion has been unusually lively. Mr. Thomas has secured 69 of the 86 votes necessary to a choile, and the chances are favorable to his renomination. In most of the other districts enough delegates have not been chosen as yet to indicate the successful candidate.

### PUBLIC OPINION,

A JUST CRITICISM.

Mr. Blaine made a timely correction the other day when he included a portion of the Republican newspapers among the "dirty press." Nothing could be direct than the conduct of a portion of the Republican press toward Mr. Blaine.

A PECULIARITY ABOUT SOME APPOINTMENTS. The Internal Revenue appointments are without limit of tenure. Those made by President Arthur have been in the extreme Stalwart interest. These officials have considerable patronage, and are important auxiliaries in party management.

NOT SO FUNNY AS EXPECTED.
From The Indianapolis News (Ind.)

The policy hunters doubtless are sorry they fushed ar. Biaine. He turns out to be a sort of game they despise. As the Frenchman said: "When you hunt zee iton, you have great sport, but when zee iton hunt you, sucre?"

When General Sharpe broke away from Mr. Couking he was moved by patriotic and not mercenary motives, and none know this better than those who say to the contrary. Instead of abuse for what he did namerits commendation. The General has rendered good service in field and forum, but for no act of ms life does he more deserve honorable mention than that for which he is now usjustly vilified.

THE WAY TO BREAK CAMERON'S POWER.

IHE WAY TO BREAK CAMERON'S POWER, From The Easton Free Fram (Rep.)

If Cameron is the head and front of politi-al offending in Pennsylvania, as we believe him to be, e cannot see how the abuses he maintains for his per-onal benefit can be overturown and abolished if Repub-cans go on year after year electing the tickets he sets p, and giving offices and places of trust and power to licans go on year after year electing the tickets he sets up, and giving effices and places of trust and power to his chosen henchmen. If he is to be rebuked and his power broken he tae trimph of his men and measures, that system of rebuke and reform is beyond our comprehension. If it is consistent and reasonable in the judgment of Republicans, they ought to vote for the Cameron state ticket. If it is not, we think their votes should be given to the Independent Republican ticket.

## MR. HALSTEAD ADDS HIS EVIDENCE.

MR. HALSTEAD ADDS HIS EVIDENCE.

From The Cinetanest Commercial (https://
Garfield had profound confidence in himself
—in his own capacity to be President of the United
States—in his responsibility as President. He knew and
reloiced in his own strength, and meant to be thoroughly
President. He did not propose to lean on Blaine or tobe
bullied by Conkling. He did not propose to be any man's
man. In a rare degree he knew himself. He was not
afraid of association with big men. He would have welcomed both Blaine and Conkling in his Calonet. He
wanted peace with Conkling, but would not put up with
his intolerable struting and attitudinizing, and his
pompous and false pretences—his talks of holding his
nose in the lobby, his treatment of the patronage of the
President as Senatoral property; and after doing all
that he could to concluste Conkling, and being insulted
in response, he sont in the name of Robertson as
a declaration of his own independence, and to
end the worry. Conkling acted the fool, both
before and after this appointment, and finally committed political suicide. It was after this suicide, and before
"a Stalwart of the Stalwarts" murdered the President;
that we had a talk with him—between half-past 10 and
12 o'clock the Thursday night before the deadbeat assassin put in his appearance. In this conversation
President Garfield not only assumed the responsibility
for the New-York appointments, but resented the imputation that he represented in that matter anyone but
himself. The attempt to charge the Robertson appoinment upon Blaine, he said, was "part of a policy to be
little my Administration." We are not anxious
to have much to say about this. We do not
take it upon ourselves to be especially defenders of the
"memory" of Garfield, which Private Secretary Shuseers holds up to risidente. The memory of Garfield is, we
believe, as safe as that of Aoraham Lincoln. He was
murdered for doing right. And we do not feel called
upon to defend Blaine, but he shall not be hunted
down for defeating the Th

### MR. McCARTHY'S LETTERS.

A MOST LUCID STATEMENT.

A MOST LUCID STATEMENT.

From The Louncille Evening Fush.

The strongest and most lucid statement of the trish question which has as yet been addressed to the American people, is contained in an elaborate ardice written by Justin Mecharthy for The Tribuys. He written by Justin Mecharthy for The Tribuys. cle written by Justin McChrthy for The Rabbas, has some right to be heard in America, and from his gen-eral attainments, and from his experience in this coun-try, he is in a better position than any other leader of the Irish movement to present the subject to the people of the United States.

the United States.

An EFFECTIVE PLAN LOCKED FOR, From the Builtimore american.

Mr. McCarthy is well known to all the world as a Conservative member of the Home Rule party, and he writes just as it might have been expected that he would—with a caim logic and precision that make out a formidable case against the British Government. He crystallizes much into a few sententions words when he says that the land question is "the struggle of the peassant population to obtain the ownership of the land, which, taken as a whole, is not capable of supporting the occupant and the landlord." It may be years before this occupant and the landlord. "It may be years before this occupant and the landlord." It may be years before this occupant and the landlord. "It may be years before this occupant and the landlord." It may be years before this occupant and the landlord. "It may be years before this occupant and the landlord." It may be years before this occupant and the landlord. "It may be years before this occupant and the sandlord in the matter takes possession of the initial bloodshed and wretchedness. . Mr. McCarthy and its bloodshed and wretchedness. . Mr. McCarthy and its bloodshed and wretchedness. . Mr. McCarthy and its bloodshed and wretchedness. . Mr. McCarthy and the substantial took eagerly for his outlining of a plan to seem what must eventually be the outcome of the controvers, when the possession of the soil by the tilters of it.

\*\*FORECAST OF THE NEXT LETTER.\*\*

what must eventuarily be the coll by the tiliers of it.

A FORECAST OF THE NEXT LETTER.

From The Boston Evening Traveller.

When Mr. McCarthy resumes the marrative, he will no doubt give eloquent expression to the disappointment of Ireland over Mr. Glaustoue's second failure to do her justice. The passage of the act of 1870, above tive as it was, was at least followed by a period of comparative quiet. The passage of the act of 1881 has been followed by a more fearril outburst of popular fury than has been witnessed before during the entire Victorian has been witnessed before during the entire Victorian has been meapacity of the Liberal leader and his cole leagues is equally established. While every day's coole dispatches bring news of murder and outrage in various parts of the island, this unhappy Ministry can do not hing better than pass new repression bills, to take the place of the old ones whose milder powers it has already lound itself unable to apply. It is in a walk published.